



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Dawson notes that the number of the icebergs which enter the Strait is small in comparison with those which pass its mouth. The depth on a line north from Cape Norman does not exceed 50 fathoms. A berg grounded in 1894 in 59 fathoms, off Chateau Bay, measured, above water, 790 feet in length, 290 in width and 105 feet in height.

The observations in Cabot Strait, continued during the greater part of the month of August, established the following facts: A current runs out of the gulf on the western side and another runs in on the eastern side, while in the middle of the Strait the current is weak and uncertain in direction. On the eastern side the velocity is very little more than one knot per hour; on the western side it amounts to 1.80 knots. The channel from the Atlantic inwards has a width of forty miles and the depth exceeds 200 fathoms, but the currents are not felt below 60 or 80 fathoms.

Mr. Dawson remarks that the influence of the St. Lawrence River upon the currents in the Gulf is usually much exaggerated. It is to be remembered that a current of only half a knot per hour through the Strait of Belle Isle would admit a volume of water 40 times greater than the discharge of the St. Lawrence as measured between Montreal and Lake St. Peter.

Oregon, Its History, Geography and Resources. By John H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator from Oregon. 8vo. Washington, 1895.

Senator Mitchell has a good subject, but he does not turn it to account. The historical portion of his paper is a heated discussion of the Oregon controversy with Great Britain; a matter which has lost its interest.

The geography and natural resources of the State occupy about 12 pages of description, mostly adjectives. There are mountain ranges, clothed with eternal verdure and crowned with eternal snow; there are forests unsurpassed in extent, immense fertile plateaus of everlasting green, grand lakes, which mirror back in sublime beauty their mountain walls of granite, and many other well-known properties.

All these are found within an area of 96,030 square miles:

An area greater in extent by more than 6,000 square miles than all of England, Scotland and Wales combined, with their aggregate population of over 32,000,000; an area over eight times larger than Belgium, with its population of above 6,000,000, and but 6,000 square miles, less than one-half that of France, with its 40,000,000 people.

It appears, in fact, that Oregon is larger than any other region that is not as large as Oregon.